

MEMOIR

of

the late

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM GEORGE LENNOX

H.M. Indian Army (Retired List)

By

CHAS. WM. LENNOX

B.U.C.S. (Retired List)

HIS SON

Assisted by

WM. GEO. LENNOX

Solicitor, Lerwick

HIS GRANDSON

For Private Circulation

1894.

MEMOIR

The subject of this memoir, Major General William George Lennox, who retired from H.M. Indian Army in December 1861, having served 42 years, 4 months, was born in Stirling on 20th July 1797. Owing to the death of his father, in February 1802, he was placed under the guardianship of Mr. John Innes, a native of Glasgow, and a member of the firm of Fairlie, Bonham & Co.,¹ East Indian Merchants, of Broad Street Buildings, London. The boy, however, had to leave home at the very early age of five years, when he was placed by Mr. Innes under the care of Miss Annie Batsford of Church Row, Fulham, Middlesex, and when of age to be removed from the preparatory seminary, was placed at Dr. Carmault's, at Putney, whence he was transferred to Byfield House Academy, Barnes, then under the management of Mr. William Moseley Watts, brother of the poet, Alario Alexander Watts.

Having completed his education, Mr. Innes then took him into his office, but being of a restless character, and disinclined for desk work, he obtained a cadetship in the H.E.I. Co. service on the Bengal Establishment. At the end of the year 1817, when full of life and vigour, he left his native shores, and landing in India, was gazetted an Ensign (18th August 1818,) and joined in August 1819, the 1st Battalion 22nd Bengal Native

¹ *which firm Mr. William Lennox was in He died Feb. 1802.*
of Woodhead near Jersey (see also ...)

Infantry, at Barrackpur, about 16 miles from Calcutta.

This 22nd Regiment was subsequently re-numbered 43rd Regiment Bengal Light Infantry, and with it he served till 1853.

Eking out a solitary existence for four years, attending to his multifarious duties, in the course of events in 1822 his regiment was cantoned at Karnaul, a distance of about 980 miles up country from Barrackpur.

At Karnaul, Lieutenant Lennox formed the acquaintance of Captain Henry John Cave, of the Commissariat Department, and through him was introduced to M^{lle}. Marie de Laval, whose sister Captain Cave had married.

This young lady was the daughter of Mons. Pierre Benoit de Laval, a scion of a noble and illustrious French family, senior officer in the French Artillery.

Prior to the French Revolution of 1789, he was commandant of the artillery in the island of Bourbon, and settled in the Island of Mauritius in 1786, where M^{lle}. Marie de Laval was born on 13th August 1806.

In 1813, after the British took possession of the Island, Mons. Pierre Benoit de Laval with his family came to Chandanagore, a French settlement 17 miles from Calcutta, and in the course of events M^{lle}. de Laval came to Karnaul, and was living with her brother-in-law at this time.

Following on this introduction, an attachment was formed

between the young people, and when Lieutenant Lennox was transferred to Cawnpore, he was there married to Mlle. de Laval on 2nd December 1822, from the house of Captain Cave, who had also been transferred to that station.

The vicissitudes in the lives of the young people, to the period when Lieutenant Lennox retired from the service in 1861, have borne many varied aspects, and to give any very detailed history of them would be beyond the scope of this book.

A few incidents, however, may be narrated.

From their union in 1822 to 1838, everything went along smoothly, and they lived in ease and comfort. In 1836, Dost Mahammed, the ruler of Afghanistan, who with his two brothers had some years previously dethroned the rightful sovereign, Shah Sujah, and expelled him from the country, addressed a letter to Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, in the month of May, which was the forerunner of British interference in that quarter. The Afghan professed to desire the friendship of the British, while the Governor General suspected him of complicity in certain alleged designs of Russia and Persia in our Indian Empire. A mission was accordingly sent to Dost Mahammed in 1837, the reply to which being unsatisfactory, resulted in a resolution on the part of the Governor General to oppose him, and reinstate Shah Sujah.

Consequently in October 1838, a declaration of War was issued from Simla against Dost Mahammed, and the 43rd Regiment in December 1839, was ordered to join the Force, which was termed "The Army of the Indus," under the command of Sir John Keane.

This order occasioned the first serious parting which the husband and wife experienced, and it was correspondingly bitter.

Captain Lennox left with his Regiment for Ferozepore, at that time our Frontier Station for the Punjaub, where the Army had to assemble. His Regiment was in the brigade commanded by General Nott.

In December 1839, his hardships in a campaign commenced. The force marched from Ferozepore to Scindh, and occupied Shekarpore, on the high route from India into Afghanistan, via the Bholan Pass. This Pass again they had to force, which it took the column with its accompanying artillery six days to do. In 1840 they occupied the Fort of Quetta, (now our Frontier Station) in Khilat State, being 103 miles distant from the chief town Khilat. They then crossed the Khojuck Pass, and occupied the town and Citadel of Kandahar. In the summer of 1842, the Brigade counter-marched to Khilat, took possession of its strong fortress, which had surrendered, and occupied it. Thence they again marched back via the Khojuck Pass, which had this time to be forced, and a second time entered Kandahar, which was dismantled.

In the Autumn of 1842, the Brigade marched for Ghaznee. On the way, at a place called Goine, they were opposed by the enemy, and gave fight. They also had a skirmish at Baneebadam. In fact, until they reached their destination, Ghuznee, they had

nearly every day to clear the ground of their enemies before the force was able to pitch its camp. Ghaznee is a fortified city built on a hill, at the extremity of a mountain range. The army found the enemy crowning the heights, drove them from their position, and attacked the fort, from which the enemy, under cover of darkness, decamped. The force then blew up the bastions dismantled the fort, and burst all the guns, one of which was a 64 pounder. From Ghaznee they marched upon Kabul, the chief town of the province of that name, and the brigade joined Sir George Pollock's force there. The 43rd Regiment was now ordered into the Kohistan Valley, joined the force under General Sir John McCaskil, K.C.B., and attacked the strong and fortified town of Istaliff, and took it by assault, when for three days it was given up to fire and plunder.

Istaliff is situated at the base of the Hindoo Koosh mountains. During the night previous to its being attacked, the 43rd Regiment had occupied the heights.

From Istaliff, the force marched upon Charikar, about 35 miles from Kabul, on the high road to Bokhara, and counter-marched to Kabul. This city has a fortified palace, Bala Hissar, of 900 yards long, from east to west, and 800 yards wide, surrounded by a masonry wall flanked at intervals by towers. The Palace garden, called the Sherpore, is where the British occupying force was stationed, and was a mile to the north east of the city, in the plain,

On reaching Kabul, the force dismantled the great market bazaar "Char Chhata." This place was destroyed as a punishment for the murder of our envoy, Sir Alexander Burns, and other Englishmen in November 1841. Orders were received towards the closing of the year 1842, for the force to march for the Provinces of Hindustan, via the Khurd Kabul Pass, which is 13 miles long, with precipitous cliffs on each hand, without a tree or trace of vegetation, and with a zig-zag stream, which had to be crossed 28 times in the 13 miles. Prior to entering the Pass, the force dismantled the Fort of Jugdalak. Passing out of the Pass, the force reached the beautiful and fertile plain of Jalalabad. Some 40 miles across this plain stands the town of Jalalabad, which was also dismantled. They then entered the Khyber Pass, inhabited by the Afreedees, a clan of Afghans, and the most warlike and determined race. The fortress of Ali Musjid frowned down upon our soldiers. This Pass had to be cleared of the enemy; it was here that Captain Lennox was wounded in the heel by a bullet fired from the heights, but the circumstance was never reported by him, or he might have received a wound pension. He was in a very critical position at this time, for another bullet pierced the drum of the drummer alongside, and another struck his syce or groom. He had at that time the command of the rear-guard. At last the force reached Peshawar, a town in the Punjaub, at that time governed by the grand Sikh, Maharajah Runjeet Singh, a friend

of the British. Here our men may be said to have had breathing time after all the trials, hardships and perils they had passed through. Thence they marched to Firozpor, and finally to Fatteh Gurh, reaching it in January 1843, where the 43rd Regiment was for a time stationed. Captain Lennox received medals for Kandahar, Ghuznee and Kabul.

Barely recovering from the toils and fatigues of the Kabul campaign, Captain Lennox was again ordered with his Regiment on Service, and marched in November 1843, to Agra, to form a force under Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough, the Commander in Chief, to be led against the Maharatha Chieftain, Hindoo Rao, of Gwalior, which has a fortress of the same name on the affluent of the Jumna. It is situated on a hill, at the bottom of which is the town, and is distant from Agra 55 miles. Accordingly they entered, in December, the domain of Scindhia, and in reaching Maharajpore were opposed by the enemy in the field, and gave battle which lasted a little over an hour. We captured their artillery, and put the enemy to flight, leaving behind them in killed and wounded 1000 men, and took possession of the Fort of Gwalior on the 30th December. For this action Captain Lennox was decorated with a bronze star medal, struck for the army from the metal of the captured guns. In the commencement of the year 1844, the 43rd Regiment was ordered back to Futtehgurh, which station they reached in March.

The British Government was not to have peace yet. Scarcely had they concluded the settlement of the Gwalior affair, when differences between them and the Punjaub arose. Again in November 1845, the Regiment was ordered to Meerut, there to form part of the "Army of the Sutlege," to be commanded by General Sir Hugh Gough. In this campaign, however, Captain Lennox was on Sir Hugh's staff, having been nominated Pay Master to the army. He was engaged on the 10th February 1846 in the battle of Subraon, where the enemy being routed, and throwing themselves into the river Sutlege, to escape into their own country, it is said, the slaughter was so great that the dead formed a regular bridge across the river. The British crossed the Sutlege, and occupied Lahore, and demanded an indemnity from the Sikh Government of £1,500,000 sterling. Captain Lennox was awarded a medal for Sobraon. Captain Lennox carried on his duties as Pay Master with the army of occupation till March 1848, when on being relieved of his duties he obtained leave, wended his way to India, and joined his family at Meerut. Subsequently the 43rd Regiment was stationed at Shahjahanpur, and remained there till 1852.

Maharajah Duleep Singh, a minor, the son of Runjeet Singh, deceased, was installed by the British on the throne of his Father at Lahore in 1846, along with a British Council of Regency, composed of several persons, native Chieftains, jointly under the residentship of Major (afterwards Sir Henry) Lawrence.

The British force was to garrison the Panjab for a period of eight years, by which time it was supposed the Maharajah would be old enough to look after his own interests, but the Maharajah's domains were somewhat reduced in area, as the British Government then transferred the Province of Kashmeer to Rajah Gulab Singh, and by the treaty between the British and Lahore Government, the independent sovereignty of the Rajah Gulab Singh was recognised.

But what dependence is to be placed in an Asiatic? His character is scheming, cunning, deceitful, crafty, and these noble qualities were to be made manifest in the members of the regency, who were inimical to Gulab Singh, and therefore covertly instigated Imam-u-din (an officer of high rank under the Lahore Durbar, and who formerly was Governor of Kashmeer) to war against Gulab Singh, whilst openly pretending to side with the British, and issuing orders to their officer to desist from his conduct. This was brought to light when Imam-u-din was summoned to Lahore, and laid the documents, secret and overt, which he had received from the Durbar, before the Court appointed to try him. This treacherous conduct, I believe, with other circumstances, led in 1849, to the annexation of the Panjab, when Duleep Singh transferred the Government of it to the East India Company, receiving for his support a pension of £58,000 per annum. The Panjab having become a British Province, of necessity cantonments must be es-

established at different places to receive the regiments to be located in them for the preservation of the peace of the country, &c

Among others, the District of Umritsar was selected for a cantonment, and in the course, I believe, in those days, of the biennial relief, the 43rd Regiments in 1852 was ordered from Shahjahaupur to Umritsar, where Captain Lennox and his family arrived. But they were not long to enjoy family bliss. The bane of an Indian life is the having to separate from one's family, which cannot be avoided. If the children have to be properly educated, they must be sent to England. The painful scene of separation took place in this year, the husband and wife and four children had to part for a time, for Mrs. Lennox had to bring home her four children, where she remained with them till 1856. In the meantime, Major Lennox, in July 1853, having obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, was posted to the command of the 38th Regiment, N.I., at Cawnpore, and, on the occupation of Oudh, was transferred in March 1856, to the 22nd Regiment, N.I., at Fyzabad, and also to the command of the station. The garrison consisted of No. 5 Company, 7th Battalion Native Artillery and No. 13 Horse (native) Battery, 22nd Regiment, N.I., 15th Regiment of Oudh, Irregular Infantry, and 5th Troop 15th Irregular (native) Cavalry.

By the beginning of 1857 Mrs. Lennox had come out from England, being accompanied by her daughter Isabella (subsequently Mrs. Tim. Bost of Glasgow) and joined Colonel Lennox at Fyzabad.

For a long time the Province of Oudh, which was governed by a Native prince, under the superintendance of the British, who had a resident at his court, had been giving our Government some trouble. To enter into details is not the object of our memoir. Suffice it that on the 15th March 1856, it was announced in India that Oudh had been annexed by the British. It is supposed that this annexation, by which the Sepoys in our army, (men of Oudh) fancied that they had lost all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by them and their families which were available from the British so long as Oudh remained a Province, was one of the causes of the great Sepoy mutiny.

In the following year 1857, in which so far as Fyzabad was concerned, the mutiny commenced in the beginning of June, when intelligence was received that the 17th Regiment, N.I. then at Azim Garh, had mutinied on 3rd June and were to pass through Fyzabad en route to Delhi for the purpose of joining their rebel brethren, who had mutinied in other stations and were concentrating their forces in that Imperial City with the object of re-establishing the throne of Delhi by setting our old pensioner, King by courtesy only, on it,

The garrison of Fyzabad were not long in following the example of the 17th Regiment, especially the native officers and men of the 22nd Regiment, who, on the intelligence of the conduct of the 17th Regiment reaching Fyzabad, were immediately sounded and swore they were loyal and "of one heart" with their European officers.

Whether they were equivocating, or had been gained over by plausible representations of their mutinous brethren, or had been threatened, will now, I fear, never come to light. They on the morning of 8th June, when it was ascertained that the 17th Regiment were within one march of the station, would not agree to Colonel Lennox's proposal to move out of the cantonments and give the enemy battle in the open fields, giving reason that as their families were with them, they preferred fighting on the spot "for the lives of those dear to them." Whether the Colonel saw the force of this reasoning or not, he was compelled to succumb to it. The sequel of this was, that on a sign given from the lines of the Local Regiment, the artillerymen loaded their guns with grape.

At this juncture two Companies of the 22nd Regiment rushed amongst them, followed by their comrades and Cavalry, and formally appointed Duleep Singh a Subadar, or native Captain, of the 22nd Regiment, as their Colonel, and a Resaldar or native commander of a troop of horse, their General, and took possession of their guns.

To go further into the state of affairs, would I am afraid be a mere repetition of history. I will therefore allow Captain Lennox's own words to speak for him, in this extract from the "Times," dated 29th Sept. 1857.

"Intelligence being made by the civil authorities on the 3rd of June that the 17th Bengal mutineers were in full march upon Fyzabad, I called a conference with the Officers commanding and their staff, together with the senior native officers of corps, to adopt measures for the defence of our lines and the repelling of the mutineers, the native Officers declaring themselves true and loyal, and ready for any emergency. The following day, however, passed without any disturbance: but on the 7th so positive were the troops that the mutineers would not pass quietly through Fyzabad, that it was proposed to march out as far as a place called Surooj Khoond, five miles from cantonments, and give the mutineers battle. To this, however, the native Officers objected, urging that they had their families and property in their lines, and that by remaining in cantonments they would fight valiantly for their lives and of those dear to them, and cordially shook hands with me and the officers, saying 'We are all of one heart.' Again on the evening of the 8th June positive information was received that the 17th Native Infantry were to march into Fyzabad on the following morning. Every officer was at his post in the lines of the Regiment, myself at the quarter-guard, and the troops at their arms. Two Companies were told off for the support of the 13th Light Field Battery Artillery, and every precaution was taken for defensive operations. At 10 p.m. an alarm was sounded in the lines of the 6th Irregular Oude Infantry and taken up by the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, the battery prepared for action, loaded, and fuses lighted, when the two Companies in support of the guns immediately closed in and crossed bayonets over the vents, preventing the Officer of Artillery from approaching the battery. This was reported to me by Major Mill, commanding the Artillery. I then went to the guns and explained to my men that the bugle sound was a false alarm, and ordered them to return to their respective posts and leave only one sentry over each gun. I then returned to the lines of the 22nd Regiment, with a view to dismissing the Regiment. I found the Light Company had surrounded the regimental magazine, in order, as they said, to protect it. It appears that this was a preconcerted scheme, for the 5th troop of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, sallied out and instantly planted patrols all round the lines. I again visited the guns, but was refused admittance, the Subadar (the prime leader of the mutiny, Duleep Singh) telling me it was necessary to guard the guns, and he would take care of them, requesting me to go to the quarter-guard and take my rest, and that nothing should happen to myself and Officers so long as we remained with the regiment: a guard with fixed bayonets surrounded and escorted me to my charpoi. The Officers also of the regiment were not allowed to move 12 paces without a guard following them. Several Officers asked me leave to flee away. I told them I

had no power, and that I was a prisoner as well as themselves, but if they would remain quiet in their lines till daybreak Dhuleep Singh would give them an escort to the boats at Meerum Ghat, and send them off down to Gogra. Two Officers trying to escape were fired at by the cavalry patrols and brought back into the lines. About sunrise on the 9th, the Officers were allowed to take the boats, myself and family alone remaining in cantonments. At 10 a.m. Subadar Dhuleep Singh visited me, after having previously placed sentries all round my bungalow. He stated he was sorry at what had occurred, but such was our fate, and he could not prevent it; that the Rasselder of the 5th troop of the 15th Irregular Cavalry was the leader, but that not a hair of our heads should be touched, and that he (the Subadar) had come to order us a boat and get it prepared for us, and he hoped we should pass down the river in safety, for he could not be answerable for us when the 17th Native Infantry arrived at Fyzabad. We remained in cantonments till 2 p.m., and during the course of the day the Moolavie who had created a disturbance in the City of Fyzabad, and was confined in our quarter-guard until released by the mutineers, sent requesting my full dress regimentals, which were delivered up to him. He sent the sub assistant surgeon of the dispensary to assure me how grieved he was that I should be obliged to flee, as through my kindness he had been taken much care of while confined three months in the quarter-guard of the regiment, and had been allowed by me his hookah; at the same time requesting me to remain, and he would take care of me and my family. The sub assistant surgeon begged me to pardon him for obeying the orders of those whom he now served, that times were altered, and he must obey those who fed and clothed him.

"We left Fyzabad by boat at 2 p.m., and in nearing Adjoodhea were hailed by a cavalry patrol, who, after looking into the boat, suffered us to pass on. We had not proceeded far when another scout hailed us, ordering us to bring to, or we should be fired on. He also suffered us to pass, the Sepoys with us, Thacur, Missir, and Sunker Singh, explaining to the scout that we were sent off by the Rasselder. At about half past ten at night we passed the camp of the 17th Regiment, but in rounding a sand-bank came upon a picket of the mutineers, and were advised by our Sepoys and boatmen to leave the boat and creep along the side of the sandbank, and that the boat should be brought round to meet us. We accordingly did so, and crossed the sandbank, being out nearly two hours; when the boat came round at midnight we crossed over the river to the Goruckpore district. In the morning, about daybreak, some men coming down to bathe told us that there were men on the lock-out for Europeans, and advised us to leave our boats as soon as we could and follow some six or seven sahibs (Officers) who the day before had gone on towards Goruckpore.

We were about leaving the boat, when a party of men came down and enquired who was in the boat: being satisfied by the boatmen they went away, and we then immediately quitted the boats, leaving our remaining property which the Subadar had directed to be given to us at Fyzabad, and which was now plundered by the villagers.

"We began our flight towards Goruckpore on foot, with only the clothes we had on. Our ayah (woman servant) and kidmutgar (table attendant) accompanied us. We stopped often under trees and at wells, and had proceeded about 6 miles, it being now 10 o'clock, when we halted at a village, and having got a draught of milk prepared to rest during the heat of the day. We were, however, soon disturbed, for a horseman advanced over the country, armed to the teeth, having a huge horse pistol in his hand, which he cocked, and levelling it at my head, desired me to follow him to the camp of the 17th Native Infantry and make no delay, for he was to get a reward of 500rs. for each of our heads! We had not retraced our steps for more than a mile when a lad joined us who was known to the horseman, which determined the horseman to make us quicken our pace. The lad, however, persuaded him to let us drink water and rest near a village, and while so doing he sent a boy to bring men to our rescue. It appears that a Nazim, Meer Mahomed Hossein Khan, had a small fort close by, about three quarters of a mile off. The Nazim immediately sent out 10 or 12 footmen armed, who on coming up directed us to follow them, and also led the horseman by the bridle, having disarmed him. One of the men sent out for our rescue greatly abused me, and, locking at his pistol and priming, swore he would shoot those Englishmen who had come to take away their caste and make them Christians. About mid-day we reached the fortified dwelling of the Nazim, and were ushered into the place where he was holding a council; he bade us rest and take some sherbert, assuring us that no harm should happen to us, and he rebuked his insolent retainer for hinting that a stable close by would do for us to dwell in, as we should not require it long, he being prepared to kill the dogs! The Nazim again rebuked him, and told us not to fear, for he would not suffer us to quit till the road was open and we could reach Goruckpore in safety. On the second day the Nazim, fearing the scouts of the 17th would give intelligence that the Europeans were hid in his fort, made us assume native dresses; the zenannah clothed my wife and daughter, and the Nazim clothed me. He then dressed up a party in our English clothing and sent them out with an escort about 9 at night, to deceive his outposts, and also the villagers; and they returned about mid-night in their proper dresses, and it was supposed by all except the confidential persons of the Nazim's household that he had sent them away. We remained in captivity in the rear of his zenannah,

in a read hut, nine days, treated very kindly and considerately, having plenty of food and a daily visit from our keeper.

"The Nazim personally visited the mutineers at Fyzabad to learn their plan, which was to march to the attack of Lucknow, and then proceed to Delhi. The first time he visited the regiments at Fyzabad, they enquired very minutely concerning certain Europeans he had harboured. The Nazim declared he had only fed and rested three Europeans and then sent them on; to this they replied, 'It is well; we are glad you took care of the Colonel and his family.'

"After we had been in captivity seven days the Nazim came to me and said that he had just heard that the collector of Goruckpore was at the station, and if I would write a letter to him he would get it safely conveyed. On Thursday, the 18th of June, an alarm was given that an enemy was in full force coming against the fort: my wife and daughter were immediately hid in the zenanah, and myself hid in a dark wood go down. The horse-men, however, on nearing the fort, were found to be a party sent by the collector of Goruckpore for our rescue. The Nazim furnished my wife and daughter with Palkees, and the rest of us on horses left the noble and considerate Nazim at 11 a.m., and passing Amora, reached Captain Gunge at 4 p.m., where I found Farrier-Sergeant Busher, of the Artillery, who also had been rescued from captivity by Mr. Pippy, with a guard of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. The next day we arrived at Bustee, and were hospitably received by Mr. Osborne, opium agent, and his family, who gave us European clothing. After remaining three days we proceeded to Goruckpore, thence to Azimghur, thence to Ghazeepore, and by steamer to Calcutta, when the medical board advised that I should proceed to England for the recovery of my health.

"Throughout this severe trial I have found the promise fulfilled to me and my family, - 'and as thy days, so shall thy strength be.' "

W. LENNOX, Colonel, Bengal Army.

Calcutta, Aug. 1.

"I believe the casualties of the Fyzabad Officers to be as follows:-

"Colonel Goldney, Superintendant Commissioner of Fyzabad District, taken into camp of 17th Bengal mutineers.

"Major Mill, drowned.

"Lieutenant Currie, drowned.

"Lieutenant English, murdered by the villagers of Mawadubur.

Lieutenant Lindsay, " " " " " "

"Lieutenant Bright, taken prisoner in the camp of the 17th Regiment.

"Lieutenant Thomas, murdered by the villagers of Mawadubur

"Lieutenant Courtly, " " " " " "

"Ensign Ritchie, " " " " " "

"Lieutenant Parsons, drowned.

"Sergeant Hulme and Wife, 22nd Regiment, taken prisoners into the camp of the 17th Regiment.

"Quartermaster Sergeant of 22nd Regiment, ditto

"Sergeant Edwards, Artillery, murdered by the villagers of Mawadubur.

W. LENNOX, Colonel, Bengal Army.

"Troops stationed at Fyzabad at the time of the Mutiny.

"No. 5 Company 7th Battalion of Artillery and No. 13 Horse Battery. Major Mill, Lieutenants Percival and Currie, Sergeant Edwards and wife and child, and Sergeant Basher and wife and child.

"22nd Regiment of native Infantry. Colonel Lennox (commanding Regiment and station) Captain Morgan, Lieutenants Fowle, English, Bright, Lindsay, Thomas, Guseley and Courtly, Ensigns Anderson and Ritchie, Assistant Surgeon Daniel.

"6th Regiment of Irregular Oude Infantry. Lieutenant Col. O'Brien

"Troops stationed at Fyzabad at the time of the Mutiny. contd.

Lieutenant Gordon and Parsons, Assistant Surgeon Collison.

"5th troop of 15th Irregular Cavalry."

Having been rescued by the Nazim and sent off by the collector of Goruckpore (Mr. Paterson of Ayr) as above related, to Calcutta, Colonel and Mrs. Lennox and their daughter reached Calcutta on the 1st August 1857, when Colonel Lennox applied for leave on sick certificate to England for 12 months, and the party sailed for these happy shores.

By the 1st Nov. 1858, having recruited his health, Colonel Lennox returned to India and obtained command of the 63rd Regiment, N.I., at Dahree, where he remained nearly two years, applied for furlough, and reached Scotland in Oct. 1860. He obtained his Major Generalship in December 1861, and then resigned the service.

He resided with his wife and younger branches of his large family, educating them, in Helensburgh, Perth, Ayr, and Glasgow, at which latter place he died 24th April 1884, aged 87 years.¹

¹Mrs. Lennox died in Glasgow, 7th November, 1891, aged 85 years.

APPOINTMENTS.

Cadet of 1817)	
Ensign, 15th Aug. 1818)	Commissions
Lieutenant, 29th Aug. 1818)	plundered in 1857
Captain, 1824)	
Major, 10th December 1847, <u>Calcutta Gazette.</u>)	
Lieutenant Colonel, 14th July 1853.)	
Colonel, 28th November 1854 - Commission)	
Major General, 31st December 1861 - do.)	